

# Pulaski Citizen.

L. W. McCORD, Editor and Publisher.

Print in the right the Printing Press should be, The tyrant's foe, the champion of the free; Faithful and constant in its sacred trust; Calm in its utterance; in its judgments just; Wise in its teaching; incorrupt and strong To speed the right and to denounce the wrong.

PULASKI, TENN.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 27th, 1866.

## "Oh, the Shame!"

Dr. Craven says that when "twelve strong men" had, by brute force, riveted heavy shackles upon Jefferson Davis, after a brief period of insensibility the noble martyr permitted his manacled feet to rest upon the floor of the cell, and when he heard the clanking of the fetters he audibly exclaimed, "Oh, the shame! the shame!" But this "shame" was that of the great nation which permitted this vile act to pass unpunished. The fetters no more degraded President Davis than the crucifixion did the Savior of mankind, or the offer of a reward for the head of Gen. George Washington made him a traitor.

There was no "shame," thank God, for the poor, wasted prisoner hurled down and bound by a dozen men—no "shame" upon the brave, noble people whose late President was thus outraged, but a "shame" as enduring as history, red, burning and scorching as the lightning of Heaven upon those who thus brutally abused the power of a giant.

That deed of infamy will live in history like the black crimes of Judas, and the "godly company" of torturers, tyrants, merciless jailors and brutal conquerors, whom Dante describes in his "Inferno," will have in due season appropriate additions to their "ardent circle," as the participants in that foul deed meet their fiery rewards.—*Ladies' Home.*

## Trouble in New Orleans.

Events transpiring at New Orleans create great excitement. Under the Civil Rights law, Judge Abell of the First District Court, has been indicted, arrested and held to bail, under a charge of treason. It appears that the Judge, in a charge to the Grand Jury, advised them to indict the members of the Constitutional Convention of 1864. These members, who patched up the present Constitution of Louisiana, propose to reassemble and review the instrument. The object is to insert a clause disfranchising the rebels, and enfranchising the negroes, and thus place the Radicals in possession of the State. It is claimed by the people that the Convention is defunct, and has no right to reassemble as a legal body. Judge Abell takes that view and thinks the members should be indicted as revolutionists. The Civil Rights law steps in and indicts him.—*Mem. Ledger.*

## Alas! Too True.

The New York World of the 17th says: "Nearly all the best men of the two national parties in Tennessee—all the old leaders of the Tennessee Democracy and Whiggery—such men as John Bell, Cave Johnson, Neil S. Brown, Geo. W. Jones, Wm. H. Stephens, Wm. T. Avery, John L. T. Sneed, Landon O. Haynes, are disfranchised, laid on this shelf, ostracised from public affairs, while the riff-raff, low plotters and schemers, turbulent nobodies, political paupers and adventurers, such men as Arnett, Duggan, Brownlow, &c., &c., sit in the seats of power and control the destinies of the State."

## Alarmed.

The Radical papers pretend to fear that President Johnson contemplates revolution. They are dreadfully distressed. The St. Louis Democrat says: "Unless the people of this country are waked in time, and prepared to meet the danger, there will be an attempt to revolutionize the Government, and to put into power the men whose banner went down in dust and blood at Appomattox."

The Chicago Tribune is equally alarmed. It proposes four methods of preventing revolution: "A continuous session of the Senate; an enabling act fixing the status of rebel communities as territories; a bill regulating removals from office, and the admission of Colorado and Nebraska." Congress seems to be in a similar state of trepidation. They have been debating the expediency of authorizing the presiding officer of the House to call it together upon the happening of certain contingencies. This action looks to revolution, but whether on the part of the President or Congress, is a matter for the public to conjecture. Thad. Stevens has failed, however, to get his resolution through.—*Memphis Ledger.*

An official order of the War Department announces that Capt. Philip B. Forney, 14th United States infantry, son of John W. Forney, secretary of the Senate, has been dismissed from the service dishonorably, by a court martial held at San Francisco, May 31, 1866, for disobedience of orders and conduct unbecoming a gentleman. The first offense was a failure to join his command when ordered. The second was preventing, in payment of a debt, a check for \$100 on a bank in which he never had any funds.

It is reported that Gen. Beauregard has proffered his services to Victor Emanuel. We don't believe it.

## What They All Want.

It is the infirmity of the crowned heads of Europe, just now, to be afflicted with something more than the average "wants" of covetous man—and to obtain those wants, the most of them are taking up arms, and leading their subjects to mutual slaughter. Let us see:

Prussia wants Holstein, and to diminish the Austrian influence in Germany. Austria wants Holstein to be let alone, and Count Bismarck to mind his own business.

Victor Emanuel wants Venetia. He also wants the Emperor of Austria to take himself out of Northern Italy altogether. Louis Napoleon wants the Rhine for a French frontier. He also wants to upset the "detested treaties" of 1815. He expects to have that gratified as soon as opportunities offer, which, according to present appearances, will not be long.

The Czar of Russia has a little want, too. He wants a slice of Turkey, which would add the Moldo-Wallachian provinces to his already huge territory. The Bear is a hungry, ravenous creature, but he never springs until he is sure of his prey. Like the Gallic Cock, he will be a looker on at the start, and only come into the ring when the original combatants are so worn up as to be incapable of saying nay to him.

The "People" have their wants, too, but alas! their time is not yet come. They are the mere pawns on the chess-board, and must be content to "want" nothing until the Kings play out, to the end, their bloody game. When that will be, or what it will be, no man can tell, but it is worth living a few years longer to see how the thing is going to be played out.—*Ladies' Home.*

The Crowning Act. The crowning act of a good man's life is like sunlight upon the crest of a mountain. Our Governor has done that which illustrates his character, determines his destiny and crowns the work of his life. "Give my compliments to the dead dog at the White House," he telegraphs to Bingham, of Ohio. This is enough. If he were to disappear from the earth without accomplishing another act, or uttering another sentence, he would be famous. He has done enough to make any one man's reputation. Henceforth he belongs to history. There are achievements of art so perfect that the hand of him who wrought them could not retouch them without detriment. Brownlow could do nothing that would not mar that which he has already done. We trust he will not try.—*Memphis Ledger.*

Radical Violence. On Friday last our good city was startled out of propriety by the appearance of an extra announcing the passage of the Constitutional Amendment by the Lower House of the Tennessee Legislature (so-called). But upon learning the manner in which it was (not) passed, our people could but laugh in their sleeves at these Radical madcaps, who, notwithstanding their avowed villainy, reckless defiance of all law, and patent unscrupulousness in regard to the means employed, are still unable to accomplish their nefarious designs. By poetical justice the men are endowed with just sufficient sense to know "how not to do it," compensated with an imbecile ignorance of the utility of their action.

Thinking that they had a quorum—nay voting that they had a quorum—they do not wait even to apprise the co-ordinate legislative body of their supposed organization, nor to read the Gubernatorial Message, in virtue of which they are assembled. In indecent haste, they close the doors and proceed forthwith to their dirty work, some impetuous member, however, edging in a word about his *per diem*. No debate is allowed; no discussion of the merits of a proposed alteration (not amendment) of the work of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison. The Speaker again declares that no quorum is present. They virtually acknowledge the fact, by ordering the Sergeant at arms to produce two prisoners. The ballot is taken; the prisoners refuse to vote; the Speaker again declares no quorum is present; the Rads vote that a quorum is present; they declare the Amendment is passed and toss up their hats in glee. Poor fools, they think the thing is done! Is it? Or has all this haste, this violence, this lawlessness, this infamy, been ineffectual? Bitter as the pill may be, they have themselves compounded it, and *no less, voters*, must swallow it. The amendment is not passed! Before becoming a law it must receive the signature of the presiding officer of each branch of the Legislature; and even the Radicals must be aware that Speaker Heiskell will never sign the document under the circumstances.

Again, prisoners cannot participate in deliberative bodies. Such organizations presuppose freedom of action. Liberty is their quickening principle, giving validity to their decisions. And to cap the climax, Judge Frazier decides that these prisoners were held illegally—by violence, opposed to law. Can laws be enacted in virtue of the gross infraction of law? Can the law-makers of the State be allowed to break law in order to make law? Here's a pretty mesh of tackle for the Rads to unravel—a Gordian knot for the sword of the little Alexander of the Press and Times.

The Democrats in Illinois are confident of electing, this fall, eight or ten of the fourteen Congressmen.

## Tennessee Senators and Representatives Admitted.

The Governor received the following telegram last Monday: Washington, July 23.—To W. G. Brownlow: Thanks to our noble Congress, the Senate have agreed to admit the loyal Senators and Representatives of Tennessee.—Only four dissenting voices. J. W. FORNEY.

## Horace on Bail.

The Richmond Times, speaking of Horace Greely's proffer of bail for the release of Mr. Davis, says: "All this talk of bail for his (Mr. Davis') appearance is the sheerest nonsense and gammon. It is positively sickening to read of that hoary political hack, Horace Greely, going to Washington to offer himself as a bondman—a good advertising and political card possibly, and reminding us of Barum's subscription to a church. If Mr. Davis wished bail, and it was granted, there are hundreds of high-toned gentlemen in New England of wealth and worth, who sympathized with us in our cause, and the principles for which we fought, who would go his security to any amount. Mr. Davis has certainly suffered misfortune and humiliation enough without being compelled to owe his enlargement to such friends of the South as Horace Greely."

A colored delegation had an interview with the President on the 23d. The delegation was headed by Dr. Randolph, who has long been connected with the education of negroes in Louisiana. The object was to satisfy themselves of the truth or falsity of the charge that the President was inimical to the negroes and opposed to their educational advancement. During the interview, the President said on the subject of the education of the black race: "I am decidedly by all means in favor of letting learning advance among them. I most cordially endorse your effort to establish schools for them and will give all the assistance in my power. I am the friend of the black man. No one living desires him to advance in elevation, refinement and cultivation more than I do, for on that depends the future usefulness to himself, his race and his country."

## RESURRECTED CONFEDERATE TORPEDOS.

A few days since, says the Savannah Herald, while making some hydrographic explorations in the Ogeechee river, a gentleman who was formerly in the Confederate service, and in that capacity assisted in putting down torpedoes to protect against incursions by the Federal navy, discovered five of the formidable machines in the exact position where they had been left. Three of the five were in good condition, and on being taken up, the powder in them was found dry, and the exploding apparatus intact.

We mention this fact on account of its scientific importance, as showing the durability of the marine explosive contrivances invented under the exigencies of the late war.

The European war promises to be a short one. The Prussians, following up their advantages upon seizing Saxony, after several minor engagements with the Austrians, utterly crushed them at the battle of Sudowa. They claim to have taken 14,000 unwounded prisoners, two Austrian Princes among them, 116 cannon and several flags. Three Austrian Archdukes were wounded, and several Generals killed or wounded.

The Austrians sent in a flag of truce asking the intervention of Napoleon, and offering to cede Venetia to France.

Our notice last week of Mr. Wallwork's invention for the prevention of accidents on railroads has produced considerable speculation, and almost all are of the opinion that the thing is impossible, but we can assure our readers that it will do all we claim for it. As we stated, and more, for we did not state one important feat it is capable of performing. If a bridge or trestle work break down, and nobody know of the accident, any train that might come along either way, would be stopped within one fourth of a mile of the break.—*Shelbyville Union.*

Some children playing near Augusta, Ga., on the 2d, found a lump of gold weighing eleven ounces in a ravine and several smaller lumps were picked up in the vicinity. On the 3d, three more lumps, weighing respectively thirteen, nine and eight ounces, were found in the same place, by the owner of the land. They are perfectly solid, and pure gold throughout. Regular digging has commenced. Ten thousand dollars has been offered for one acre, and refused. The affair creates much excitement.—*Ex.*

Tux foreign correspondent of the Mobile Tribune says a grand public dinner was recently tendered to General Beauregard, in London, and that he has since been further honored by the acknowledgement of his superior skill as a military engineer. The British government have made overtures to the general, but he has declined them.

A well known and wealthy citizen of Lawrence, Kansas, Wm. Zimmerman, recently went to Germany on a pleasure trip. It seems that he owed Prussia some service, and the authorities arrested him and placed him in the army. He is now amusing himself carrying a musket.

We learn that Gov. Campbell, President, and J. T. Motley, Cashier, have reopened the Bank of Middle Tennessee, as a bank of discount and deposit.

## The Legislature Adjourned.

That infamous set of political jawbreakers called the Tennessee Legislature, adjourned Wednesday, after having heaped infamy upon infamy mountain high.

## Message of the President.

The President has signed the joint Resolution of Congress admitting the Representatives and Senators from Tennessee, but says that this act is not to be considered as approving the course of Congress or endorsing statements made in the resolutions. He thinks the Legislature of Tennessee has not legally passed the Constitutional Amendment. He says all the States are entitled to representatives as well as Tennessee.

## Madness Rules the Radicals—Expulsion of Members.

The action of the House of Representatives yesterday will at least serve to show the utter disregard of law and right by which the Radicals, in a purely vindictive spirit, have permitted themselves to be governed. Such exhibitions as characterized the proceedings of the House yesterday are not calculated to raise that body in the estimation of the people of this country who are not blinded by partizan prejudices. First, Mr. Arnett, from a committee appointed under a resolution adopted before the House had secured a quorum, reported a series of resolutions, one of which directed the Speaker to notify Judge Frazier, who was charged with "a gross and unjustifiable violation of the high and indisputable privileges of the House," also the Sheriff of Davidson county and the comitatus who assisted in the arrest of Capt. Heydt, to appear before the House on the second Monday of November, 1866, to answer such charges as may be brought against them at that time.

What the grave charges may be which the Radical majority have determined to charge against Judge Frazier, the public are left to guess. One of the counsel, who thinks that "no court, by judicial interference, ought to possess the power absolutely to negate and destroy the superior sovereign power of the Assembly," plainly intimates that Judge Frazier ought to be removed, and points out how it may be done. [Did it ever occur to this legal luminary that the courts construe the laws passed by the Legislature, and absolutely negate every act which conflicts with the constitution?] It is possible that they have determined to act upon his suggestion. The idea of impeachment seems to have been abandoned.

The boldest attempt at usurpation which has been made during this remarkable extraordinary session; was that of Mr. Raulston, who yesterday offered a resolution deposing Speaker Heiskell, because he would not violate his conscience by signing the resolution ratifying the proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States, which was adopted by the House when there was less than a quorum in that body. And he was forced to abdicate and let the House appoint a Speaker *pro tem*, or he would have been deposed. He knew the resolution was not adopted in accordance with our constitution, and in view of his oath, he could not certify that it had, and for this the Radicals forced him to abdicate. Did ever a parallel to this occur in the Legislature of a free State?

The public will not be surprised, after what had transpired in that body to hear that the Radical members united in a vote to expel seven of the Representatives "for contempt of the authority of the House." If any contempt was committed it was when there was legally no House, yet the Radicals expelled them and declared their seats vacant. The gentlemen who were expelled were Messrs. Porter, of Henry, Marable, of Benton and Humphreys, Brittle, of Smith, Foster, of Hamilton, Williams, of Carter, Martin, of Jackson, and Brown, of Madison. Thus, by the action of the Radicals, nineteen of the counties of the State are without Representatives, and it is not improbable the Governor will never hear (officially) of the existence of these vacancies. Where will these disgraceful proceedings stop?—*Dispatch, 25th.*

The merchants of Shelbyville are paying \$1.75 to \$1.85 per bushel for good wheat delivered.

The newly elected Legislature of Nebraska has a Democratic majority of eight on joint ballot, and yet the rump of an old Legislature has elected a couple of Radicals to the Senate of the United States.

THAT BRIBE.—Messrs. H. H. Harrison, W. H. Wisener, John Trimble and our hatchet-faced Attorney General, (so-called) J. J. Noah, each received a hundred dollars from the Legislature, a reward for delivering a legal opinion abusing Judge Frazier and other honest men. Poor bribe.

A GHOST KILLED BY A GIRL.—A man living at a village near Mobile, Ala., on Monday night, attempted to frighten some girls by wrapping a white cloth around his body and personating a ghost. All ran but one, who pulled out a revolver and deliberately fired six balls into his head and body. At the first shot the ghost fell, but she continued firing. She then went home and related the circumstances, and parties returning to the spot found life completely extinct, two balls having penetrated the forehead and the other four the region of the heart. The sympathy of the people favored the girl and she has not been arrested.

## A DISH FOR THE SEASON.

Get up at sunrise—go into your roasting ear patch; select ten or a dozen ears; sluck and string them; cut off the corn with your knife; place the corn in a stewpan or pot with just enough water to cover the corn. When nearly or quite done, add two or three eggs, stir the whole well, and add a tea-spoon of milk, and in three minutes take off. Serve the corn hot, with butter, salt and pepper, and you have a dish for breakfast fit to set before a king, or anybody else with a tooth in his head.

A special dispatch from St. Joseph states that persons from the Plains represent the Indians massing themselves for war, and old ranch men inform us that as soon as the corn is ripe the hatchet will be unbent, and that nearly every tribe on the Plains will start on the war-path, involving the border in wide-spread ruin.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN G. WHITSON, Attorney at Law, PULASKI, TENN.

WILL practice in Giles and the adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court at Nashville. Strict attention given to all collections entrusted to him. OFFICE—May's Old corner—Up-stairs. July 27-31

ROBERT A. ALLISON, ALEX. ALLISON.

Allison Brothers, COTTON FACTORS, General Commission Merchants, FORWARDERS, DEALERS IN

GRAIN, GROCERIES AND PRODUCE Generally, 29, 31 and 33 South Market Street, NASHVILLE.

We are sole Agents for the celebrated

"BEARD BROS. IRON COTTON TIE," FORD'S PHOSPHATE AND FERTILIZER.

DEALERS IN BAGGING AND ROPE, TWINE.

COTTON YARNS, SALT, CORN, HAY, OATS,

WAGONS, of every description, and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

OUR Warehouse is large and commodious, and we are fully prepared to handle Grain and Produce generally, and goods on consignment on as favorable terms as any house in the city. We are prepared also to make cash advances when desired, and would solicit consignments of every product and manufacture, feeling assured that by promptness and strict attention to our business we can give satisfaction. [July 17-21] ALLISON BROTHERS.

## DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF STRATTON, POINTER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, THOS. G. POINTER retiring. MADISON STRATTON, THOS. G. POINTER, H. J. CHENEY, B. P. ROY.

Nashville, July 9th, 1866.

IN retiring, I recommend my successors, Messrs. Stratton, Cheney & Roy, for the continuance of the former patronage, so liberally bestowed on our late firm. Nashville July 9th, 1866. THOS. G. POINTER.

## NEW FIRM.

MAD. STRATTON, HAMPTON J. CHENEY, BEN. P. ROY.

STRATTON, CHENEY & ROY.

WE respectfully announce to our Friends and the Public generally, that we will continue a

General Forwarding Commission, Cotton & Tobacco FACTORAGE BUSINESS.

At the Old Stand of Stratton, Pointer & Co., 9 & 11 Broad Street.

We hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon the old firm. July 27-31

## NOTICE.

HAVING suggested to the Clerk of the County Court of Giles county the insolvency of the estate of Wm. M. Thurman, dec'd., I hereby notify all persons having claims against the same to file them with the clerk of said court, properly authenticated in the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred. J. M. THURMAN, Adm'r. July 27-31

## Sheriff's Sale.

ON Saturday the 1st day of September next, I will sell at public sale to the highest bidder, at the court house door in Pulaski, the Tract of 99 Acres of Land situated in the 1st civil district of Giles county, on the waters of Sinking creek, bounded on the north by the lands of Elizabeth Jordan, and east by Elizabeth Jordan and a tract known as the Simms tract belonging to Geo. Sweeney and Camp's heirs; south by the tract last named, and west by the Carmichael tract. Leveled on as the property of Littleberry Carter to satisfy two claims in favor of James McCallum & Co. against the said Carter & others. July 25-31 B. H. PEDEN, Sh'ff.

## NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust given to me by S. A. Parsons on the 5th of July, 1865, to relieve W. P. Alexander and others in various cases in which they are bound for him as stayors, securities or otherwise, I will sell on Monday 3d of September next, before the court house in Pulaski, on a credit of one and two years, the tract of land on which S. A. Parsons now resides, containing 116 acres, lying on the waters of Pigeon River, district No. 11. Bond and good security required of purchaser. July 27, 1866-td W. G. LEWIS, Trustee.

## TWO HOUSES FOR RENT.

SUITABLY arranged for the times. Can be turned into one if desired. Apply soon to C. OSBORN & CO. July 20-31

## Insolvent Notice.

HAVING suggested to the County Court Clerk of Giles county the insolvency of the estate of Zebulon Parr dec'd., all persons holding claims against the same are hereby notified to file them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to the same must settle immediately. July 20-24 F. P. L. PARR, Adm'r.

## CHANCERY NOTICES.

### In Chancery at Pulaski.

C. W. McMillan, adm'r., a others, complainants, vs. Elizabeth M. Jones & others, defendants. IN this cause it appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk and Master that the defendant Agnes O. Jones is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be served on her: on motion it is therefore ordered that publication be made for four weeks in succession in the Citizen, a newspaper published in the town of Pulaski in said State, requiring said defendant to be and appear on the first day of the next term of the Chancery Court to be held for the county of Giles at the court house in Pulaski, on the first Monday in September next, and answer complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing *ex-parte*. July 27, 1866. A. COX, C. & M.

### In Chancery at Pulaski.

Wm. H. Williams and others, complainants, vs. Wm. T. Man and others, defendants. IN this cause it appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk and Master from affidavit that the defendant James Shelton, Hawkins Shelton, Horatio Shelton, Jacob Shelton, Samuel Shelton, Ann Esell, Julia Glasgow, Lucinda Walker, Virginia Marshall, the heirs of — Howard, formerly — Shelton, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be served on them: on motion it is therefore ordered that publication be made for four weeks in succession in the Citizen, a newspaper published in the town of Pulaski in said State, requiring said defendants to be and appear on the first day of the next term of the Chancery Court to be held for the county of Giles at the court house in Pulaski, on the first Monday in September next, and answer complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing *ex-parte*. July 27, 1866. A. COX, C. & M.

### In Chancery at Pulaski.

Henry M. Stanly, adm'r., complainant, vs. James Pully and others, defendants. IN this cause it appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk and Master from affidavit that the defendant Wm. R. A. Stanly is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be served on him: on motion it is therefore ordered that publication be made for four weeks in succession in the Citizen, a newspaper published in the town of Pulaski in said State, requiring said defendant to be and appear on the first day of the next term of the Chancery Court to be held for the county of Giles at the court house in Pulaski, on the first Monday in September next, and answer complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and set for hearing *ex-parte*. [July 27, 1866] A. COX, C. & M.

### In Chancery at Pulaski.

Alley and Nelson, for adm'r., complainants, vs. Wm. R. Knight and others, defendants. IN this cause it appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk and Master from affidavit that the defendant Wm. R. Knight is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be served on him: on motion it is therefore ordered that publication be made for four weeks in succession in the Citizen, a newspaper published in the town of Pulaski in said State, requiring said defendant to be and appear on the first day of the next term of the Chancery Court to be held for the county of Giles at the court house in Pulaski, on the first Monday in September next, and answer complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing *ex-parte*. [July 27, 1866] A. COX, C. & M.

### In Chancery at Pulaski.

Ewing, Pendleton & Co., complainants, vs. J. Trousdale and others, defendants. IN this cause it appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk and Master from affidavit that the defendant J. TROUSDALE and J. TROUSDALE & CO., are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be served on them: on motion it is therefore ordered that publication be made for four weeks in succession in the Citizen, a newspaper published in the town of Pulaski in said State, requiring said defendants to be and appear on the first day of the next term of the Chancery Court to be held for the county of Giles at the court house in Pulaski, on the first Monday in September next, and answer complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing *ex-parte*. July 27, 1866. A. COX, C. & M.

### In Chancery at Pulaski.

A. D. Ball, adm'r., complainant, vs. James B. Higgins and others, defendants. IN this cause it appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk and Master from affidavit that the defendant Samuel A. Higgins is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be served on him: on motion it is therefore ordered that publication be made for four weeks in succession in the Citizen, a newspaper published in the town of Pulaski in said State, requiring said defendant to be and appear on the first day of the next term of the Chancery Court to be held for the county of Giles at the court house in Pulaski, on the first Monday in September next, and answer complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and set for hearing *ex-parte*. July 27, 1866. A. COX, C. & M.

### In Chancery at Pulaski.

W. T. McLaurine and others, complainants, vs. Alexander Galley & others, defendants. IN this cause it appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk and Master from affidavit that the defendant Alex. Galley, John Galley and Russell Galley are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be served on them: on motion it is therefore ordered that publication be made for four weeks in succession in the Citizen, a newspaper published in the town of Pulaski in said State, requiring said defendants to be and appear on the first day of the next term of the Chancery Court to be held for the county of Giles at the court house in Pulaski, on the first Monday in September next, and answer complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing *ex-parte*. July 27, 1866. A. COX, C. & M.

### In Chancery at Pulaski.

James H. Cook and Wm. Peaton complainants, vs. Eliza Bray and Z. Parker, Jr., defendants. IN this cause it appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk and Master from affidavit that the defendant Z. Parker, Jr., is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be served on him: on motion it is therefore ordered that publication be made for four weeks in succession in the Citizen, a newspaper published in the town of Pulaski in said State, requiring said defendant to be and appear on the first day of the next term of the Chancery Court to be held for the county of Giles at the court house in Pulaski, on the first Monday in September next, and answer complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and set for hearing *ex-parte*. [July 27, 1866] A. COX, C. & M.

### In Chancery at Pulaski.

T. M. Jones, adm'r., complainant, vs. Emeline Madden and others, defendants. IN this cause, at the March Term, 1866, it was suggested that Eliza J. Madden, one of the defendants, had died and left him surviving his wife Tennessee Madden and one child, name unknown, who are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be served: on motion it is therefore ordered that publication be made for four weeks in succession in the Citizen, a newspaper published in the town of Pulaski in said State, requiring said defendants to be and appear on the first day of the next term of the Chancery Court to be held for the county of Giles at the court house in Pulaski, on the first Monday in September next, and show cause, if any they have, why said cause should not be set against them or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing *ex-parte*. July 17, 1866. A. COX, C. & M.

## NOTICE.

ON Monday the 6th day of August next, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, before the court house in Pulaski, a Tract of Land containing 94 acres, lying on Lynch creek, in the 15th civil district of Giles county, adjoining the lands of John Hambrick, Wm. Fry, Mrs. Esselman and others. Sold as the property of David A. Walker, one of two executors in my hands against John J. Garrett & others—in favor of J. A. Fitzpatrick for use of &c. July 6-12. B. L. VAUGHN, Sh'ff.

## Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of J. P. Alexander, dec'd., are hereby notified to come forward immediately and settle, or their claims will be put out for collection. Those holding claims will present them for payment. July 4-41 W. F. ALEXANDER, Adm'r.